MAY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2971.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1787.

The *Honorable Supreme Executive Council* have been pleased to appoint the Subscriber

*AUCTIONEER*

*for the City of Philadelphia,*

HE takes the earliest opportunity of informing the Public and his Friends, that he has taken the HOUSE and STORE lately occupied by Mr. HUBERT TARIN, in Front-street, next door above the Custom house, and a few doors below the Old Coffee-house, which is generally thought to be the most convenient store, and eligible situation to accommodate his fellow-citizens, of any other in the city, for the purpose of disposing of all kinds of GOODS; and which is now ready and open for the reception of any goods that may be offered, either for public or private sale; where he will constantly attend in person, and be happy to receive the commands, and ever attentive to serve, and merit the favors of all those who may please to employ him. As soon as a sufficient quantity of goods are sent, he will commence a SALE, and which he expects will be on FRIDAY MORNING next.

PETER WIKOFF.

Philadelphia, April, 23, 1787.

FOR SALE BY

*LEONARD JACOBY,*

At his store, in Second-street, the fifth door above Race-street, and next door to the sign of the black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large assortment of the best kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with suitable Whetstones.

ALSO, a few elegant finished

Light-horsemen's SWORDS.

Likewise a general assortment of superfine, fine, middling and coarse

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling business. The superfine cloths are superior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The said JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himself that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furnish any person desirous of purchasing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind used to the different branches of the milling business, with such cloths as will answer the purpose for which they are recommended, and if upon trial those cloths by him chosen should not answer the expectation of the purchaser, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

FOR SALE,

By *T. Wallace & J. Donaldson, jun.*

For CASH or short CREDIT,

CLEAN Tallow in hogsheads,
Cordage of different sizes,
Russia duck,
Best Holland Geneva, in cases of 12 bottles each,
Madeira wine of London and New-York qualities,
Claret in cases of 3 dozen,
Arrack in cases of 3 dozen,
Seine and sewing twine,
Burlington pork,
New Russia mats.

N. B. A pleasant country seat, on the west side of Schuylkill, below the Falls, to be let, this plantation of 31 acres will be sold or bartered. For terms, apply as above. ‡

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the fifteenth day of May next,

A PLANTATION containing between four and five hundred acres, laying in Pencader hundred, within one mile of the village of New-Ark, in the county of New-Castle, on which is a sufficient quantity of meadow ground, and said farm in good repair. And on the seventeenth of said month, a PLANTATION, in London Britain township, Chester county, containing about seven hundred acres, on which is a merchant and grist-mill, and a large quantity of meadow ground, both of the estate of the late John Evans, Esq; deceased, and will be sold entire or in parts, as will be most agreeable to the persons inclining to purchase. More particular descriptions are thought unnecessary, as the premises will no doubt be viewed by those disposed to purchase, previous to the vendue. Attendance will be given at the respective plantations on the different days of sale, and the terms made known, by

EVAN EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS,
PETER EVANS.

April 17, 1787. ‡

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in and for the said State, the Honorable William Augustus Atlee, and the Honorable George Bryan, Esquires, Justices of the same Courts, have issued their Precept, bearing Date the ninth inst. to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at Newtown, for the County of Bucks, on Monday, the 21st Day of May next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the County of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper Persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions and other Remembrances, to do those Things which to their Offices in that Behalf appertain to be done; and also all they who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or then shall be in the Goal of the County, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Newtown, the 27th Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-seven, and in the eleventh Year of American Independence.

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Wants a place, as a Wet-Nurse,

A WOMAN, with a good breast of Milk. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON, April 24.

About sun-set, on Friday last, a fire broke out in the malt-house of Mr. William Patten, in Beach-street, a little to the north-east of Orange-street, at the south part of the town; and it is with real sorrow we announce, that the devastation which ensued within about three hours time, was never equalled in this place, excepting in the years 1711 and 1760, since its first settlement. The malt-house, on the discovery of the fire, was almost instantly in flames, which immediately communicated to two or three of the nearest buildings; but these being consumed, and one end of the dwelling-house of Mr. Peirce much burnt, the progress of the fire was here stopped. The wind blowing fresh from the northward, the coals of fire, burning shingles, &c. were, however, carried in great quantities, and lodged on the roofs of many of the houses in Orange-street, some of which were instantly on fire, while a number of the interjacent buildings were preserved. It raged on both sides of this street, with awful fury, as long as the current of wind was nearly parallel with the direction of it; but coming to that part which inclines a little more south-easterly, and the wind tending something more to the eastward, the fire was stopped in this street, but raged on the west side of it till an opening of vacant land towards the bay, on the west side of Boston neck, prevented farther destruction. Among the buildings which early took fire from the flying coals and cinders was the Rev. Mr. Wright's meeting house, on whose extended roof great quantities of them lodged, which rendered every effort to save it impracticable: But the fire being communicated, by means of a burning shingle, to the spire, just below the vane, at the height of more than 130 feet from the ground, was a singular circumstance, and, by the pieces of the burning wood falling from thence on the roof, facilitated the destruction of that large edifice, and with it that of the surrounding buildings.

The place where the fire commenced being remote from most of the engines--- the dryness of the weather---ten or fifteen buildings being in flames in a few minutes after the fire began, which greatly divided the attention of the inhabitants---the scarcity of water, the tide being down, and but few pumps near at hand ---were circumstances which baffled the utmost efforts of the citizens for putting a stop to the devouring element for the space of upwards of three hours.

The destruction extended, on the east side of the Orange-street, from Mr. Knapp's to Mr. Bradford's; and on the west side, from Mrs. Inche's to Mr. Osborne's. About one hundred buildings were destroyed, sixty of which were dwelling-houses. Most of the latter were handsome, and a number of them elegant and costly edifices. The loss in house furniture, bedding, and other necessary articles, together with goods and effects of various kinds, is very great, and, with the loss of so many valuable dwellings, loudly calls upon the benevolent and humane to afford their aid in alleviating the distresses of the unfortunate sufferers.

We are happy, however, in informing the public that, amidst the destruction by the fire, a curious specimen of art and industry, which does honour to our country, was luckily preserved; we mean the ORRERY constructed by Mr. JOSEPH POPE. This admirable performance, the result of many years labour and study, is near six feet in diameter, and was almost finished, when the house of the artist, with most of his effects, were in a few minutes reduced to ashes. Much praise is due to those gentlemen, who, by their exertions, preserved to the lovers of science this curious specimen of philosophic and mechanic ingenuity, and deposited it at the house of his Excellency the Governor, where, we are told, it still remains.

The inhabitants of Charlestown, Cambridge, Medford, Roxbury, Dorchester and Milton, with several engines, kindly afforded their assistance in helping to extinguish the fire.

The light of the fire was plainly seen at Newbury Port, and at several other towns, near 50 miles distance.

Committees of the several churches in town, on the last Sabbath, set on foot subscriptions for the relief of the unhappy sufferers by the late fire, and we hear the large sums which have been already subscribed are truly characteristic of the benevolence and liberality which have ever distinguished the citizens of this metropolis.

*The following is a List, as accurate as could be obtained, of the persons burnt out, and of the principal buildings which were burnt and pulled down.*

*On the East side of Orange-street.* William Patten, Josiah Knapp, Samuel Heyley, Daniel Bates, Mrs Searl, John Fenno, Spencer Vose, Dennis Welch, Joshua Henshaw, Esq; Dorothy Wharton, John Fairservice, Mrs. Amory, Peter Lear, Mrs. Crawford, Joseph Field, Samuel Philips, William Stretch, Nathaniel Phillips, Mrs. Swift, Nathaniel Sheppard, Ebenezer Pope, Joseph Bradford, Ebenezer Waters, Mrs. Segar, Edy Vennevil, Mrs. Guyer, Mrs. Guyer, widows, ------ Emery, Mrs. Hopkins, Joshua Wythe, Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Scott, ------ Wyman, Elijah Searle.

*On the West side of Orange-street.* Mrs. Inches, Andrew Gardner, Thomas Jackson, Thomas Foster, Thomas Downing, Misses Johonnot, house of the late Zachariah Johonnot, Joseph Loring, Joseph Pope, Robert Pope, John Pope Andrew Kalley, Nathaniel Bosworth, house pulled down, ditto, ditto, Henry Stephens, Hopstill Foster, Mrs. Cheever, Arthur Langford, Joseph Pierce, Aaron May, George Guyer, Henry Guyer, Joseph Clark, William Wyman, Joseph Sprague, William Gooch, Rev. Mr. Wright's meeting-house, Frederick Incley, Jacob Gould, Thomas Steel, Spencer Bates, William Penniman, jun. Richard Gridley, Robert Price, Josiah Goddard, Mrs. Connet, Joseph Goddard, Mrs. Emmons.

His Excellency John Adams, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at the Court of Great-Britain, has lately published a very valuable book, entituled "A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America." In the preface is the following paragraph---well worthy the attention of every American at this important crisis of our public affairs.--- "The people in America have now the best opportunity, and the greatest trust in their hands, that Providence ever committed to so small a number since the transgression of the first pair: If they betray their trust, their guilt will merit even greater punishment than other nations have suffered, and the indignation of Heaven. If there is one *certain truth* to be collected from the history of all ages, it is this! that the peoples rights and liberties and the democratical mixture in a constitution, can never be preserved without a strong executive, or, in other words, without separating the executive power from the legislative. If the executive power, or any considerable part of it, is left in the hands either of an aristocratical or a democratical assembly, it will corrupt the legislature as necessarily as rust corrupts iron, or as arsenic poisons the human body; and when the legislature is corrupted, the people are undone."

NEWBURY PORT, April 18.

Last Saturday evening came to this town a Mr. Stewart, formerly Mate of a brig belonging to Savannah, Captain Clark commander, who informs, that they took in a cargoe of tobacco at Alexandria in Virginia, in 1784, bound therewith into the Mediterranean.---Soon after they had passed Gibraltar, they were surrounded by three Algerine Corsairs, who took possession of their vessel and cargo, stripped the master, mate and seamen of every article of cloathing and effects, and gave them in lieu thereof a frock and pair of trowsers.---They were soon landed at Algiers, and immediately conducted to the Castle and put to hard labour, without distinction, and upon a pitiful allowance of only half a pint of rice per day---no bread nor meat, unless when they are allowed to take the inwards of creatures which were killed.----After having remained several months at hard labour in the Castle, they were brought forth to a public sale, when their purchasers, besides otherwise treating them in the most brutal manner, slit open an ear of each man, at the same time continuing the stroke across the cheek.

Being thus marked, they were put on board the gallies and chained to the oars, where they remained, until relieved by their generous and humane owners, who remitted a sum of money to Leghorn, equal to their purchase, being 300 Louis d'ors for the Captain, 60 for the Mate, and 30 for each Seaman.

The labour and fatigue, with their scanty allowance and severe usage, were so much, as to make them wish for death rather than life---A cow-skin was freely exercised upon them without discrimination, and often without provocation, by their renegadoes, who served also as interpreters for the Algerines, but would not deign to look on them.---Mr. Stewart left the crews of several vessels behind him, whose only hope of redemption rests on the exertions of Congress---He informs, that the Captains of those crews were more fortunate than Captain Clarke, owing to the humanity of the French and British Consuls, who have hired them from slavery and hard labour, and taken them into their own families.---He also informs, that the Algerines were very active in building and equipping vessels of war, though few or none cruise without the Streights; and that he was informed that the Maltese had a considerable force united with the Portuguese, who were to rendezvous at Madeira, in order to take such vessels under their convoy as may be bound to the Streights.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

By M. CAREY,

Market-street, near Second-street, and to be had of the principal booksellers in this city,

The *American Museum,*

For APRIL, 1787,

CONTAINING---*Political Economy.*

ADDRESS of the convention held at Annapolis, in September, 1786.

A view of the federal government of America. Its defects, and a proposed remedy. Letter I.

Letter II. on the same subject.

Letter III. same subject continued.

Representation table for the United States, containing the number of inhabitants, quota of taxes, mean proportion of votes, &c. of each state.

Thoughts on the present situation of public affairs.

Consequences of the retention of the frontier posts by the British.

On the establishment of a mint at Rhode-Island.

Memorial of the committee of merchants and traders of Philadelphia to the General Assembly, stating the disadvantages of a want of sufficient power in Congress.

Resolves of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the same subject.

Extract from the proceedings of the United States in Congress assembled, being the report of a committee to whom were referred several documents relative to the general system of revenue recommended by Congress to the several states in the union on the 18th of April, 1783.

Petitions of the merchants, traders, &c. of Boston, to Congress, setting forth the injury the trade and commerce of America sustain for want of proper regulations.

Extract from instructions to the representatives of the state of Virginia, presented by several of their constituents.

On the Philadelphia convention.

*Rural Concerns.*

On the Hessian fly: a publication by the New-York society for promoting useful knowledge.

Extract of a letter from a Jersey farmer, on the above subject.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, on ditto.

*Miscellanies.*

Address to the citizens of Philadelphia, and of the districts of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties, on the establishment of free schools.

Cruelty of savages---being an account of the horrid tortures inflicted on Maria and Christiana Manheim.

Account of the scalping of the wife and children of the reverend John Corbley, by a party of Indians.

Further account of Jemimah Wilkinson, Sarah Richards, and Stephen Parker, being a rejoinder to the reply in favor of those people.

Letters written in the American camp in March, 1783.

Address to the good people of America.

*Humour.*

Account of a buyer of bargains.

Petition of the young ladies of Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New-London, Amboy, New-Castle, Williamsburgh, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah, to the Honorable the Delegates of the United States in Congress assembled.

Account of a Swiss Captain.

Essay on the virtues and efficacy of hemp.

*Poetry.*

M'FINGAL, an Epic Poem, entire.

N. B. This poem is at present sold in many parts of America for five shillings.

The lion, the mastiffs, and other beasts.

The Subscription for the American Museum is 9s. for each half yearly volume, of six numbers, 576 pages. Price of each number to non-subscribers a Quarter Dollar.

*** The subscribers names will be published in the *Museum* for the month of June, 1787. 4 w.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1787.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

IN a publication, which appeared on Wednesday, the 25th ult. in three of the Philadelphia papers, *A Pennsylvanian* has loaded me with a profusion of harsh epithets, for being, as he supposes, the author of some late pieces against the funding bill. Even if his supposition was well founded, his charges amount to a libel, and if prosecuted in a court of justice, would bring merited punishment upon the head of the author: Public justice perhaps requires, that such daring abuses of the press should be restrained by legal prosecutions; but for myself, I feel too little resentment and too much contempt for the writer, to call him before the laws of his country. The bare prosecution would imply a supposition that the author has *abilities*, as well as inclination, to do mischief.---

Had I not a thousand testimonials of my patriotism, love of government and justice---Had I not written the substance of volumes in support of the revolution and of fœderal measures---Had I not crushed, almost with my single pen, a state combination against those measures---Did not almost every weekly or other periodical publication in America contain proofs of my sentiments, which, at any moment, can be laid before the world-- Nay, had I not received an honorary reward for my patriotism, even in this city, I might have had some apprehensions from the malevolent charges and suspicions of the *Pennsylvanian*.

Circumstanced as I am, the public shall know the truth.

The *Pennsylvanian* supposes me the author of two pieces, printed lately in the paper of Messrs. *Hall and Sellers*. I declare then, that in the month of March I wrote a private letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, containing sentiments similar to those in the address printed under the signature of *A Citizen of Philadelphia*.

A friend of mine, a citizen of Philadelphia, saw the letter, and requested me to publish the sentiments. I refused, because the letter was not designed for this state. The gentleman then, requested a copy for publication. I supposed him a better judge of the propriety or impropriety of publishing it here, than myself---I put the original letter into his hands, telling him, that he might publish it as it was, provided he would take the publication entirely upon himself. He published it as *his own*. I am not the author of that publication, nor of any other essay upon the subject. The other piece ascribed to me, from which the *Pennsylvanian* makes some extracts, I have never yet read.

The sentiments contained in the letter, as they respect the Eastern States, I avow; and am willing any printer should republish them under the signature of my name. The reasons on which I ground my sentiments, communicated in that letter, may be deduced from the following facts, which the Pennsylvanians do not know or will not believe.

The people of Connecticut are generally opposed to any taxes for the payment of interest on the continental certificates. No interest has been paid on the Loan-office certificates for several years----and none at all on final settlements. The interest on soldiers notes--- (depreciation notes given to the army) is paid annually in facilities, which are receivable in taxes and worth from 10*s* to 13*s*4 on the pound. Attempts have been made at every session of the legislature to fund the debts of the state, or provide for the interest, agreeably to the requisitions of Congress. Every attempt has failed. A decided majority of the state are opposed to the establishment of a revenue system, which shall comprehend every species of certificates. The legislature have laboured to divide the foreign from the domestic debt---they have at every session voted a tax in specie for paying the interest on the former, and as uniformly refused a tax for paying the interest of the latter. Every thing has been said and written to urge the necessity of supporting public faith; --but all does not produce conviction. There is no disturbance in that state, because the legislature wear the complexion of the people.

In Massachusetts the circumstances were different, the last year. The legislature did not represent the sentiments of the people. They were zealous for funding the debts of the state---their zeal does honor to their hearts, but proves that they did not thoroughly understand the minds of the state at large. They laid a heavy tax at their May sessions, and the first effect of that measure was the burning of a tax-bill in Bristol county. I was in Boston at the time, and fell into the common opinion, that the opposition consisted of a rabble. I was decidedly of opinion that force should be used to check the growth of the spirit, and believed, with many others, that one bold exertion of government would for ever extinguish the flame that was kindling. Subsequent events proved that this was a mistake. At the time government ordered a military force to take the insurgents, I had information from one of General Lincoln's officers (not from *Shay's*) that at least one half the body of the people were on the side of opposition. That the Governor and Council thought the same is evident from this, that they never gave to General Lincoln any powers but those of a Sheriff. But the late election has proved that even the fears of the best men were short of the truth.---I have lately received a letter from a very intelligent officer in the civil department, informing me that the opposition exists where it was never before suspected--it is general---there is a total change of men---a revolution. There will therefore be no further insurrections, because the legislature will represent the sentiments of the people.

The principal objection the people make to the payment of the certificates, is, that the *real creditors* of the states have lost a great part of their demands, and the present holders of the certificates ought not to reap such immense advantages from the inability of the public to do immediate justice, as they would derive from the redemption of the certificates at their nominal value.

This reasoning, whether right or wrong, is decisive among one third of the substantial yeomanry of America, and has been for two years. This reasoning has been opposed by one class of men, who are warm sticklers for public credit. I have used my tongue and my pen to overthrow the reasoning, and establish the opposite principle, viz. that the certificates should be paid to the bearer, and for a long time after the question had been drawn into discussion, I defended the common opinion, *that it is a matter of indifference to whom the public pays the money*.

The common feelings of men however seem to crush this theory---the people remain obstinate. I have been, for several months, convinced that there are so many people in America opposed to the payment of the debt to the present holders of its evidences, that there is not force enough in the union to compel them to pay it. I have been convinced, that unless the legislatures adopt some compromising plan to reconcile the original creditors and the people at large to the payment of the domestic debt, the people will, in opposition to all reasoning and all precedents, either suffer the certificates to sink into nothing, or pay them at a discount.

I am directly opposed to either of these plans. I know every shilling of the debt ought to be paid; and it was my fear, that the efforts of legislatures to compel the payment of it to the bearers of the certificates would drive the people of other states into the rash measures of the Massachusetts insurgents, which induced me to form, in my own mind, some conciliatory scheme, and propose it to one of the principal characters in the eastern states. My fears on this head received additional strength from a publication of the Comptroller of this state; in which he laid before the people the collection and arrearages of taxes in York county, and reasoned with them on the propriety of paying the certificates to the bearers. I found among the people of this state and New-Jersey, the same objections to the payment of taxes, which occasioned the tumults in New-England.

With these facts in view, I endeavoured to ascertain whose reasoning was most just---that of the advocates for funding the domestic debt, or that of the opposers of the system. I have endeavoured to think and reason with candor---I have attempted to place the subject in every point of view---and I frankly confess, that the result of my enquiries is, a decided opinion that the people are right.

The *legal principle* requires the payment of a note or bond according to the face of it; and I once believed that the principle should extend to the certificates of the United States. I now believe that the common sense of mankind is the best criterion of *right*; and that *public good*, the *legislative principle*, requires some discrimination in the payment of the debt. As *lawyers*, the advocates of the funding system appear to me to be *right*; as *legislators*, they appear to be *wrong*.

I will not enter into a discussion of the question, for I do not know whether it would be either agreeable or useful to the public. But I am ready to defend my principles before the tribunal of the world, whenever any gentleman or number of gentlemen are disposed to treat the subject with candor and liberality. Abuse, calumny and declamation I despise, as well as the authors. My sole object, in ever writing a syllable upon the subject, was to *preserve national faith* and *do justice*. If my opinion is wrong, it is an error of the *head*, and not of the *heart*. God Almighty is my witness, that not an action of my life has proceeded from a bad principle.

I know it has been said, that we should not appeal to the people in this case---the subject should not be discussed before them. This is a strange doctrine in a free country! It is paying a wretched compliment to the people, who are our legislators. I believe that all communities of men are disposed to do right, and that when a subject is laid before them with fairness, their decisions are almost invariably just.

I have heard gentlemen, and a very reverend gentleman say, the eastern legislatures and people are rascals. Such illiberal charges proceed from ignorance and bad hearts. I have *travelled* and *lived* among men, till I *know* that mankind, as bodies, are nearly alike; and that no community of men are rascals. What would a Pennsylvanian say to a British merchant who was never ten miles from London, and yet should call all the Pennsylvanians rascals? He would conclude that the merchant was both ignorant and illiberal.

It is the same illiberal spirit, which is casting abuse upon the *speculators* in America. It is supposing that men will not distinguish between *speculation* and the men employed in it. The speculation in America is evidently an injury to agriculture and commerce; but so long as the states permit the objects of it to circulate, the *speculators* are not reprehensible. They have as good a right to trade in public securities, as a merchant has in dry goods; and as a class of citizens, I believe them as honest as merchants.

My political creed on this head consists of two short articles.

1st. That every farthing of the debt ought to be paid.

2d. That the rulers of America cannot be justified in the view of the world or of God Almighty, if they suffer public delinquency to injure a numerous and respectable class of original creditors. They ought either to make some compensation to them for their losses, or exempt them from taxation, imposed for the payment of the money which they have lost.

I have only to inform the public that threatening is thrown away upon me. I live in a free country---and claim the privelege of thinking and speaking as I please---a privilege I shall resign only with my breath.

N. WEBSTER.

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*EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Session of the* ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[ Continued from our last. ]

*SATURDAY, March* 17. 1787. A. M.

The report of the committee on the petition of Samuel Vaughan, Esquire, read yesterday, was read the second time: Whereupon

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to enable foreigners or aliens to hold lands and tenements in fee, and to take mortgages, or other assurances valid in law, to secure the payment of monies advanced or lent thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. Morris, Mr. Findley and Mr. Brackenridge be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolution.

The report of the committee, read March 15th, on the motion for appointing a Board of Commissioners of Property in the western parts of the state, was read the second time.

And on the question,---"Will the House adopt the following resolution?---viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, appointing a Board of Commissioners of Property for the three counties of Westmoreland, Washington and Fayette, to sit in some one place in said counties, to hear and determine on caveats entered, where the parties reside within the said counties."

It was carried in the negative.

The report of the committee, read March 10th, on the petitions of 385 inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, was read the second time: Whereupon,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to remove the seat of justice from the town of Sunbury to the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland.

Ordered, That Mr. J. Heister, Mr. Antes and Mr. Dale be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolution.

The report of the committee on the petition of owners of lands in the counties of Northumberland and Luzerne, read December 30th last, was read the second time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

The committee on the petition of owners of lands in Northumberland and Luzerne report,------

That the petitioners having applied to the House for a road to lead from the river Susquehanna, at Nescopeck, to the Lehigh, but which from the present circumstances of that country the inhabitants are not able to lay out without legislative aid, the committee conceive this to be one of those occasions in which the public money may be properly and advantageously employed.

They are not, however, of opinion that any of the monies formerly appropriated to a road from Wyoming to the Lehigh, can, as is proposed in the petition, be diverted to the present objects; they rather recommend that a small sum be specially allotted thereto. Conformably to this sentiment, they offer the following resolution,

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed, to bring in a bill, authorising the Supreme Executive Council to lay out a road from the river Susquehanna, at Nescopeck, to the river Lehigh, and to expend therein any sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds, to be taken from any fund not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That Mr. G. Clymer, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. Brown, Mr. Dale, and Mr. Brackenridge be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolution.

The report of the committee on the petition from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Luzerne, read March 10th, was read the second time, and in part adopted, as follows, viz.

The committee on the petition from the inhabitants of the county of Luzerne, called Connecticut claimants, report,-----

That conceiving it of importance to the subject, they enter upon their report by first stating to the House, that during the former session, and in conference between a committee of the House and the agents of the Connecticut claimants, John Franklin and Jenkins, the agents, were explicitly told, that every case would be considered specially, and that no claims, unless urged in behalf of individuals, and for particular occupancies, would be received. The agents, admiting the propriety of this restrictive mode, doubted not of a conformity to it on the part of their constituents, when next they should make application to the House: But the present petition, on the contrary, advances claims collectively, and is made for entire and extensive districts. From this circumstance, the House might well wave any present deliberations on the subject of the claims; but in consideration of the peace of the county of Luzerne, as well as to testify our satisfaction at the submission at length paid to the laws by the petitioners, the committee recommend to the House, notwithstanding, to proceed to establish the principles on which they will quiet the possessions and occupancies of the petitioners, and others of that country in the like predicament; and also those on which they will make compensation to such proprietors under titles from this state, as may in consequence be deprived of their lands.

The committee, in connection with the subject, refer the House to a printed paper accompanying this report, dated at Hartford, in Connecticut, December 26th, 1786, and signed Joel Barlow, as worthy of their animadversion. This paper, purporting to be the resolutions of the Susquehanna company, revives their pretended title to a large territory within this state, including in it the lands of the Connecticut settlers, directs a mode of distribution, and intimates a design of erecting it into a government, independent of the authority of this state.

Upon the whole matter, the committee recommend to the House the following resolutions:

Resolved, That such of the people called Connecticut claimants, their heirs or assigns, as were the actual possessors or occupants of lands within the county of Luzerne at or before the date of the decree at Trenton, be quieted and confirmed in their several possessions and occupancies.

That compensation in lands, equivalent in the value, be made therefor to proprietors under the rights of this state.

That commissioners be appointed to carry the foregoing resolutions into execution.

Ordered, That Mr. G. Clymer, Mr. Wynkoop and Mr. Hubley be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolution.

Whereupon, On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Whitehill,

Ordered, That the residue of the said report be postponed.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for facilitating the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and for redeeming part of the funded debt of this state, by the speedy collection of the arrearages due for unpatented lands, which were located before the declaration of independence," which was read the first time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, a member presented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act to incorporate the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal church in the city of Philadelphia," which was read the first time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, a member presented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act to incorporate the German Lutheran congregation in the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks," which was read the first time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, a member presented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act to appoint Commissioners to regulate the streets, lanes and alleys in the district of Southwark, and to lay out new streets, lanes and alleys therein, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and to lay out the roads therein mentioned through the said district, and parts of the townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk," which was read the first time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entituled "An Act for opening and establishing a road between the navigable waters of the Franks-town branch of the river Juniata and the river Conemaugh," was read the second time, debated by paragraphs, ordered to be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

[ To be continued. ]

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Imported, in the Harmony from London, and other vessels from Europe, by

Sharp and William Delany, *Druggists*,

At *Boerhaave's head*, at the corner of *Walnut* and *Second streets*,

*A General Assortment of* DRUGS,

*Patent Medicines and Surgeons Instruments*,

ALL of the first quality, and in prime order, among which are,

Red bark of a superior quality,
Columbo root,
Mezereon,
Glass's magnesia,

Mudge's inhalers for the cure of coughs with most of the medicines and instruments now recommended by the most approved Physicians and Surgeons.

The above will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or CREDIT as usual.

---

*William* and *John Sitgreaves*,

Have imported by the latest vessels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT STREET, a very extensive and compleat assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fustians, jeans and jeanets, cotton sattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Russia sheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Russia towelling, Irish and Scotch linens, German dowlass, brown Hollands, linen and cotton stripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worsted plush, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, shalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hose, superfine black worsted sattinet for shoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muslins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of lutestrings, sattins, modes, and sarsnets, ell wide India persians, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and small hard ware, sewing silk, threads, pins, mens felt and castor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens stuff shoes in trunks, pewter in casks, window glass, frying pans, nails, brass kettles, tin plates, lead, shot, gunpowder, and best Crowley steel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marsh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Chesnut-street, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

---

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Hannis, late of Passyunk township, and county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, in order for a settlement, to

LEESON SIMMONS, } Executors.
CHRISTIAN DISHONG. }

Philadelphia, May 3, 1787. §

## PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

*Extract of a letter from a house in Tortola to a house in this city, dated April 7, 1787.*

A schooner called here two nights ago and got a supply of provisions from us, which they paid for, and by a man they turned on shore on one of the quays, we find she was run away with from Dominica---She is called the Mary Ann, and owned either by Alexander M'Kenzie or Wiliam Buoy, or both of them, has three blacks and three whites on board. The pretended Captain's name is M'DONALD, marked with small-pox, a crippled hand, which we think is the left, wears his own hair short, brown complexion, about five feet nine inches high. The schooner appeared Virginia built. The informer says they had 37 hogsheads sugar, and one bale cotton on board at first, which they took in at Martinico for Dominica, they sold the cotton for provisions, and after they got what supplies they stood in need of on shore, they bartered three of their hogsheads of sugar on board the shipping for other goods in the night. The Captain promised us to bring his owner on shore next day to barter for his cargo, and said they were going a trading voyage to St. Domingo. It is uncertain whether the vessel may appear under English or French papers, as perhaps they have both. The Captain and Mate are said to be on shore at Dominica, we wish this may be the case. As this is a circumstance which commands every enquiry, we are well convinced from your goodness, your assiduity to detect the villains will not be wanting. If you should get any information, pray communicate it to Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, Dominica, who, we do assure you, is a worthy character."

On the second instant a well dressed man was seen taking off his hat and some of his wearing apparel, at Smith's wharff, with an intent, as was supposed, to drown himself, and notwithstanding the endeavours of people present to hinder him from committing so horrid a crime, he jumped into the water, and was drowned before any proper assistance could be given to save him.

Last Wednesday night the store of Mr. Joshua Yarnall, in Middletown township, Chester county, was broke open and robbed of a quantity of dry goods, &c. and about 50l. in cash---The robbery was perpetrated by three men, two of whom entered in; and are supposed to be about five feet ten inches high; their faces were smutted, but appeared to be young men; they had on light-coloured great coats, and one of them a claret coloured body coat.

Thursday last, the gentlemen composing the regiment of artillery of the city and liberties went into the choice of a commander, in the room of Colonel Marsh, who resigned; the ballots were taken at the State house, and on counting them up a very considerable majority appeared in favor of the Hon. THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esquire. Such judicious appointments cannot fail affording the highest satisfaction to every patriot and friend to government and good order.

Sunday last arrived, in twenty days from Port-au-Prince, the brig Betsey, Captain Earle, who acquaints us, that a few days before he sailed, Captain Simmons, in a brig from Georgia, arrived at that port and informed, that he touched at the Mole, where he saw the Captain and crew of a large brig loaded with lumber, from Philadelphia, bound to Port-au-Prince, who had been cast away on the Great Heneaga, one of the Bahama Keys. ---The vessel and cargo entirely lost.

Died, at New-Castle (Delaware state) last Saturday morning Mr. ------ Van Gezell, aged 100 years.

Last Monday afternoon an election was held at the Carpenters-Hall, for Directors and a Treasurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the ensuing year, when the following Gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

*Directors.* Josiah Hewes, Joseph Paschall, John Kaighn, Mordecai Lewis, Thomas Morris, Thomas Park, Richard Wells, Benjamin Poultney, Richard Wistar, Benjamin Gibbs.

*Treasurer.* Samuel Coats.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Fifth Month (May) 7, 1787.

AT the Election held by *law*, this day, at the *Hospital*, for *Twelve Managers* and a *Treasurer* for the year ensuing, the following Contributors were chosen, viz.

*Managers.* Samuel Howell, Thomas Moore, Andrew Doz, Jonathan Shoemaker, Owen Jones, junior, Reynold Keen, Nathaniel Falconer, Samuel Coats, Josiah Hewes, Thomas Penrose, Joseph Paschall, Richard Rundle.

*Treasurer.* Mordecai Lewis.

*** The Extract from the Seventh Essay on Finance, on the funding bill, by a Citizen of Philadelphia, and Mr. Wigton's Note, addressed to the Printers, shall appear in our next paper.

*Messieurs* HALL & SELLERS,

FOR the information of my fellow-citizens, I must request it of you, as a piece of justice, that you let the public know through your paper, that I *never wrote*, nor *corrected*, nor ever *saw* a single sentence of the piece signed *A Pennsylvanian*, in which Mr. N. Webster is so roughly handled for his political publications, until it appeared in print. Mr. Webster himself cannot well suppose that I was the writer of that paper, as he, in my house, and before a considerable company who still remember it, did explicitly disavow and deny his being the author of the Address to the Governor of Massachusetts, for which the *Pennsylvanian* has addressed him. But whoever was the author of the unmerited abuse, which you have printed for him, in consequence of his groundless suspicion that *I had written that piece*, it is of little importance for me to know his name. If he is not already grown callous by long practice in the infamous trade of lying and defamation, he must blush at being detected in publishing so gross a falsehood. For he well knew that he had not the least shadow of evidence for my being the author of that piece, and yet, with that consciousness in his breast, he has insinuated in unequivocal terms, that *I was* the author of it, and then gave vent to that torrent of abuse which followed, every sentence of which is as false as the former. However he may think, that there is but little harm in publishing his ungrounded suppositions, slanders and lies, yet I can assure him from the best authority, that he is only employed in the detestible drudgery of the *father of lies* and *the accuser of the brethren*, and that the day will certainly come, when he will find but little satisfaction from the work. *Yours, &c.*

*May* 2, 1787. JOHN EWING.

*Messieurs* HALL & SELLERS,

DR. Ewing has stated one fact respecting me rather inaccurately. He says, I "disavowed being the author of the address to the Governor of Massachusetts." The truth is---A gentleman in company informed, that some remarks had appeared that day against paying the certificates, and that I was supposed to be the author. I assured the gentlemen that I had published nothing of the kind, and I did not know to what he alluded. This was true. I had no concern in the publication---I had not seen it at the time of the conversation---nor did I see it for several days afterwards. It was impossible for me to know whether the sentiments were mine or not. I have no doubt Dr. Ewing has stated the matter as he understood it; and had the address been before me, I might have disavowed it with propriety. As a private letter, I was the author; as a publication, I was not---a *citizen of Philadelphia* was the author---he published the sentiments as *his own*. As the sentiments were novel, I felt diffident of publishing them, although I was confident they were just. I am now backed by so many respectable men, that I am convinced some plan, similar to that I have sketched out, is the only expedient to save the credit of the United States and preserve public tranquility.

I am, Gentlemen, your's,

Philadelphia, May 8, 1787. N. WEBSTER,

The following petition to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania is recommended to the late officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, who have sold their certificates, by

A DISTRESSED OFFICER.

To Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of PENNSYLVANIA.

*The* PETITION *of the late* OFFICERS *and* SOLDIERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA LINE,

*Humbly Sheweth,*

THAT your petitioners were reduced by necessity to sell their certificates for a third, a fourth, and, in some instances, for a tenth part less than their nominal value;---that by the present funding law, they are compelled to pay their proportion of taxes in order to raise them to specie value, by which means one half is deducted by government from the pittance they received from the purchasers of their certificates;---that many of your petitioners have been reduced in their fortunes and healths by the war, and therefore rendered unfit to labour, to convert those securities into gold and silver, which they received in a depreciated state from their country;---that your petitioners are now reconciled to their original losses on the rewards of their services, and do not pray for any future compensation for them;---they pray only to be exempted from paying any part of the present funding tax, which, under the circumstances that have been recited, they conceive is a hardship, such as never yet existed in any country, and such as ill suits with the gratitude which is due to men, to whose services, in part, America owes her liberties and independence. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall always pray, &c.

*Messieurs* HALL & SELLERS,

For the information and satisfaction of those who are interested in the fate of the officers and crews of the ship Congress, belonging to this port, and the ship Prince Frederick, bound from New-York to London, both of which foundered at sea in the months of November and December last, I have sent you the following narrative, to be communicated to the public through the medium of your paper, and therefore request you to publish it in your next Gazette.

*I am, Sirs, your's, &c.*

GEORGE CURWEN.

ON the fifteenth of October last I left Bourdeaux, in the ship Congress, bound to Philadelphia, and on the seventeenth of November following, in latitude 37: 20 north, and longitude 39: 30 west, a heavy gale of wind from the westward carried away my main-sail, and at the same time the ship sprung a leak, the water getting over my ballast, and the pumps being choaked, we were three days and three nights constantly employed bailing out water with buckets, but still it gained upon us, we found too that the main post of the rudder was gone, which rendered the ship incapable of being steered: This loss we attempted to remedy, by substituting in its place a spare main-yard, which we had on board; it, however, did not answer the purpose. In this situation, the gale still violent, and the sea running extremely high, we lay until the twenty-second in the morning, when we fortunately fell in with the ship Prince Frederick, Captain Richard Davy, who was nine days out from New-York, and bound to London. The gale now in some degree abating, we sent our boat to this ship for some materials, with which we might make a rudder; Captain Davy was friendly enough to come on board, and to offer us every assistance in his power.---In this deplorable situation we could not for a moment balance what was to be done, decisive we must be on the instant---the ship continued making water much faster than we could discharge it---our men were worn down with fatigue, and our rudder irreparably lost; we consulted with each other, and determined---indeed it was the only alternative left us---to abandon the ship, which we accordingly did immediately, and with the assistance of Captain Davy's boat we got some provisions, water, &c. out of her for our subsistence---by this time it was just night, and appearances indicating the approach of another storm, which soon after we realized, although we wished to have staid longer by the Congress, in hopes of recovering something more from on board of her, we were then obliged to leave her, at eleven o'clock at night, with seven feet water in her hold.

On the fifth of December, in lat. 38, 30, N. longitude 32, 30, W. being then on board the Prince Frederick, a violent gale of wind came on from the westward; in this storm we lost our main-mast, fore mast and tiller, which was soon after followed by the loss of the rudder, and the ship making so much water, that we were on the eve of sinking; we were reduced to the melancholy, uncertain and dernier resource of taking to our boats; there were in all forty-eight of us, thirty-eight of whom got into the long-boat, and the other ten in the yawl; we had then pretty moderate weather, but the day following we had a high wind and a heavy sea, so that, to lighten our boats, we were obliged to throw over board what little baggage we had taken with us: On the eighth, however, fortunately, without the loss of a man, we landed safe on the island of Flores---Here, again, we were in a disagreeable situation; for, as this is one of the Western Isles, small, and with little or no trade, it is of course seldom frequented by vessels; we were obliged to wait six weeks before we could procure a conveyance from thence; at last we got a Portuguese schooner, for two hundred dollars to carry us to Fayal; here I became acquainted with Mr. Dent, the American Consul, and Mr. Graham, the British Consul---from these gentlemen we experienced polite, friendly, and humane treatment.

A principle of duty, as well as the dictates of humanity, called upon me to pay every attention in my power to my unfortunate companions in distress; I therefore determined not to leave this island until I could take with me all my seamen. At Fayal there was at this time but one vessel bound to any port in the United States; this was the ship Hetty, Captain Walsh, a gentleman, who treated us with every kindness and civility in his power; on board of this ship was one Duncan Ross, said to be the owner: To this Duncan Ross I applied for a passage for myself and my mates to Philadelphia, for which port he was bound, and I agreed with him at ten guineas for myself, and half that sum for each of my mates; my people he was likewise to take, on their assisting to work the ship, and my laying in for them a sufficient quantity of provisions, &c. The next difficulty which arose to us was the time of payment---we offered him our notes of hand jointly and severally for the payment of our passage money the moment we should arrive in America---a proposition, which, in our situation, twice ship-wrecked---strangers in a foreign country---destitute of money, and without resources, no man, who had not altogether renounced the common feelings of humanity, would have rejected.------This Duncan Ross, however, did reject it, and insisted on being paid in advance, though he knew perfectly well we must borrow the money from some one whose heart was generous and benevolent as his own was mean, illiberal and sordid.---I mentioned before that he had agreed to take my sailors, and upon what terms, but after all the necessary stores, &c. were on board, and the ship ready to sail, this Duncan Ross, destitute of every principle of justice, and callous to the finer feelings of sentiment and philanthropy, declared that he would not take any of them, unless I would pay him one hundred dollars for their passage, and that too in advance; and upon Mr. Dent and Mr. Graham expostulating with him on the injustice and cruelty of such conduct, and representing to him the disappointment, hardship and distress these unfortune men would be subject to, he replied, that those of them who were British subjects he would take, on condition that Mr. Graham would give him an order on the British Consul in America for their passage money, but for the Americans, he would have nothing to do with them.---Mr. Dent then informed him that, unless he fulfilled his engagement to me, he would complain to the Chief Magistrate of the island, who, he did not doubt, would compel him to do it; he, however, rather than wait until such measures should be taken, complied, though *involuntarily*.

This Duncan Ross is now in this city, and he may, if he chooses, call upon Capt. Curwen, who is also here, and ready to support the truths contained in the foregoing narrative.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1787.

House of Employment, Philadelphia, May 2, 1787.

THE Contributors to the *Relief* and *Employment* of the POOR, in the city of *Philadelphia*, will please to take notice, that *by law*, their Annual Meeting is appointed to be on the second Monday in May, at the Court-house, in this *city*, to examine the transactions and accounts of the Managers and Treasurer of the House of Employment and Alms-house, for the year past, and to elect Managers and a Treasurer of that Corporation for the ensuing year. Wherefore they are requested to attend them in the afternoon of Monday, the 14th instant.

By order of a Board of Managers,
JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.

DELAWARE STATE.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, A. M.

*February* 5, 1787.

THE House having resumed the consideration of the petition of James Hathaway, and the affidavits accompanying the same, read the second time on the 19th of January last;

Resolved, That the said James Hathaway have leave to bring in a bill, to annul his marriage with his wife Mary, formerly Mary Siddenham, and to enable him to marry again; giving six weeks notice thereof in two of the most public news-papers published in Philadelphia, and also in the news-papers published Wilmington; in order that any persons concerned may appear before the General Assembly, and offer their objections, if any they have, to such bill.

Extract from the Minutes,
JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Assembly.

In pursuance of the above resolution, I James Harthaway, of the county of Sussex, in the state of Delaware, do intend to exhibit a bill for the purposes aforesaid, to the Honorable the General Assembly of the said state, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at their sessions of Assembly to be held at Dover: whereof all persons concerned, who have any objections to such bill, are desired to take notice, and to appear at the time and place aforesaid to offer such their objections.

April 23, 1787. †4w JAMES HATHAWAY.

Philadelphia, May 2, 1787.

## *To be Sold at Private Sale,*

ONE hundred and fifty acres of excellent good Land in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile and a quarter from Germantown, 18 acres of which is good meadow well watered, 50 acres very good woodland, a good dwelling house and kitchen, a good stone barn 55 by 45 feet, good stone spring-house, 3 acres of good young orchard, together with a fine garden; this farm is in fine order, and lays near the old York road. The terms will be made known at the time of sale; or for further particulars enquire of Jacob Barge of this city, Ebenezer Branham of same place, Leonard Nutts of Germantown, or Henry Funk on the premises.

HENRY FUNK.

Tinicum township, Bucks county, April 30, 1787.

## TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape, on the night of the twenty-eighth instant, on the road to Newtown gaol, a certain man, named ABRAHAM OVERHALT, about 5 feet eight or nine inches high, a well set full faced fellow, appears to be about 30 years of age, with fair hair, had on, when he made his escape, a white flannel shirt and trowsers, a waistcoat, the back parts of buck-skin which appears blue, the front parts of brown worsted. Was committed on suspicion of horse stealing. Whoever takes up and secures the said Overhalt in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSIAS FERGUSON, Constable.

N. B. Was brought into the neighbourhood some time last fall by said Overhalt, a dark bay gelding, supposed to be about ten years old, has a bald face, two white feet behind, some saddle marks, paces a travel, supposed to be stolen. ¶

BY virtue of an execution directed to me, will be sold at public vendue, on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the borough of Lancaster, at the House of Mr. Adam Weaver, one bright bay Stallion, one Chair and Harness thereto belonging, late the property of Thomas Ladley. Seized and taken under execution, and sold by

HENRY STOUFLER, Constable.

Lancaster, April 30, 1787. ¶

## TEN POUNDS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscribers, living in Tinicum township, Bucks county, on the night of the 26th instant, a SORREL MARE, rising 5 years old, a natural trotter, about fifteen hands high, has a small white down her face, the near hind foot white, a small slit in the point of one of her ears, a small white spot on the top of her rump, carries her head well, some windgalls on her hind feet. Was taken on the same night in Plumstead township, a dark bay gelding, rising 6 years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, natural trotter, without any natural mark that I can recollect, has neither brand nor ear mark, but carries well. Whoever secures said horses and thieves, so that they be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Two Pounds Ten Shillings for either of the horses, by

JOHN PATTERSON,
¶ JOHN RODROCK.

New-Castle county, Dragon's Neck, May 3 1787.

## THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the night of the second of May, a Negroe man, named NEWPORT, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellowish colour, he is an artful, plausible fellow, and values himself as a horse farrier, or nicking or breaking horses, or any thing that any one can do, he will tell you he can do the same.

He was born in New England, and 'tis likely he will make for that place; has taken with him several sorts of cloaths, one purple coat, corduroy breeches, spotted velvet jacket, a light coloured cloth coat, with a blue collar, several tow shirts and trowsers, a half worn felt hat, bound round with black ribbon. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and lodges him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ WILLIAM CARSON.

N. B. It is likely he may forge a pass

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Harford township, Chester county, about the 11th of April, a large sorrel HORSE, with a bald face, supposed to be ten or twelve years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ NATHAN BANE,

WHEREAS on or about the 27th of November, 1775, I the ſubſcriber, together with George Clemments, gave a bond to Anthony Vanderſlice, of Providence townſhip, Montgomery (late Philadelphia) county, conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds; and whereas about the fall in 1777, I paid off the bond, together with one year's intereſt, at the ſame time ſaid Vanderſlice told me he had not the bond at home, but would get it for me ſoon; and whereas the ſaid Vanderſlice has not delivered up the bond, and refuſes to do it, theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as I do not intend to pay it again, having a good receipt, in full diſcharge of ſaid bond, ſigned by ſaid Anthony Vanderſlice, at the time I paid him the money. CHRISTIAN RUDOLPH.

April 9, 1787. †

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Burlington, April 16, 1787.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 18th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of ſame day, at the dwelling-houſe of John Branin, in the townſhip of Mansfield: Variety of Houſehold Goods and Kitchen Furniture; alſo Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Hogs, and ſundry farming utenſils. And between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of ſame day, on the premiſes, will be ſold, that valuable Farm, ſituate on the river Delaware, containing near 400 acres of Land, about 60 of which is good meadow and more may be made, which lays on a vale in the middle of the Farm and is incloſed from the river by a ſhort bank about 30 rood, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a dwelling houſe and barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. Alſo a large orchard of good fruit. Late the property of John Branin, ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuits of Huſea Eayre, Robert Lawrence, Arthur Donaldſon, &c.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DANIEL FOY, late of the townſhip of Southampton, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the fifth of June next.

§ JOHN CORNELL, Adminiſtrator.

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West Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 16th day of May next, at the houſe of Peter Bell, in the townſhip of Kennet, one elegant 2 ſtory brick Houſe and 3 Acres of Land, on which is a ſtone Store-houſe, Barn and a good bearing Orchard, alſo a large 2 ſtory ſtone Houſe and upwards of 60 Acres of very good Land, alſo a Tract of Wood land ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden, containing 137 acres, bounded by lands of Jonathan Johnſon, Jeſſe Miller, Joſeph Walters and others the whole ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Bell, and to be ſold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD Sheriff

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West Chester, Chester County, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 17th day of May next, on the premiſes, one Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden, bounded by lands of Thomas Allen, Joſeph Hopſon, James Miller and others, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Thomas Lamborn and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

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West Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 18th day of May next, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Griſt-mill, and 300 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, bounded by lands of James M'Clellan, Roſs Dickey, and others. Alſo at ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, houſhold and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. All late the eſtate of John M'Clennahan, but ſeized, taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

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West Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 19th day of May next, at the houſe of Robert Lamborn, in the townſhip of Londongrove, on the premiſes, one Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of land, containing 142 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of William Hood, Thomas Lamborn, and others: ſeized as late the eſtate of John England, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

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Imported from England, and to be ſold by

## WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, near Arch-ſtreet, an aſſortment of goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, viz.

BEAVER pillow ſuſtains, jeanets, corduroys, cotton checks and ſtripes, bed ticken, 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, dowlaſſes, bucktam, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh ditto, brown and white raven's duck, Scotch and German oznabrigs, brown Hollands, coloured threads, white Scotch ditto, beſt ſcarff twiſt, hair and worſted cord, death head and baſket buttons metal and plated ditto, nankeen waiſtcoat ditto, ſhirt ditto, table cloths clouting diaper, plain dyed and printed calicoes, cottons and chintzes, large and ſmall ſilk handkercheifs, checks and printed linen ditto, bobbings, tapes, moreens, crapes, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, rattinets, ſilk and worſted ſagathies, durants, hair-bines, ſattinets, blue hair pluſh, white perſian and ſarſnet, thread ſtockings, frying-pans, ſhovels and ſpades, 3d and 4d nails, beſt London white and red lead, beſt bohea and hyſon tea, black and white gauzes.

Alſo upland and meadow hay well got.

To be Sold, 12 acres of marſh meadow on Tinicum-Iſland, ſeveral lots to be let on ground-rent in the Northern Liberties. †

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## BOULTING CLOTHS,

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs, lately imported and are for ſale on reaſonable terms, by

## PHILIP CARE,

At his ſtore, the ſouth-eaſt corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets.

MILLERS and others, may be furniſhed with boulting cloths, remarkably fine and of ſuperior quality and texture to any yet known or imported into America; Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of ſuch cloths as will certainly anſwer the ſeveral purpoſes for which they may be deſigned, according to the different qualities of wheat and modes of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States. Alſo directions for affixing them on reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended.

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WANTED as an apprentice in a Retail ſhop, a LAD, of reputable family, who writes a good hand, and is well verſed in figures, not leſs than 14 or more than 16 years old. Enquire of the printers hereof. †

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*This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,*

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3ſ9.

## AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

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IF *William Brady*, who ſome years ago reſided in Pennſylvania or New-Jerſey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is ſuppoſed to have reſided in the above ſtates, or the ſtate of New-York, be now living, the Adminiſtrators of Jacob Cooper, deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. JAMES HARTLEY, one of

April 20, 1787. ‡ the Adminiſtrators.

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*April* 11, 1787.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on a Bond, given by THOMAS EAVENSON and JOSEPH BELL, to RICHARD EAVENSON, in Cheſter county, for Fifty Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, dated in April 1770, or 1771, as the Bond has been paid, but not taken up, which I can prove.

‡ JOSEPH BELL.

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## THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 7th day of this inſtant, a Scotch-Iriſh SERVANT MAN, named James M'Cib, about 30 years of age, five feet ten inches high, thin viſaged; had on and took with him an old lightiſh coloured coat and breeches, two pair of yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, a blue camblet great coat and an old pair of boots. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

April 8 1787 § JOHN ZIMBERMAN.

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*Certificates and State Money to be let on eaſy Terms, on good Security.*

FARMERS who wiſh to patent their Lands, and for want of money at preſent are reſtrained from doing it within the time limited by law, may know where ſuch Certificates and State Money to anſwer the above purpoſes are to be had, by applying to CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the ſouth weſt corner of Vine and Second ſtreets.

N. B. Thoſe farmers in the neighbouring counties will have the preference. It is expected that all applicants will produce certificates from the prothonotary of the proper county that no judgments are againſt them, and alſo from the recorder that their lands are not mortgaged, as is uſual when they borrow money from the public loans. §

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*Northampton township, Burlington county, April* 21, 1787.

WHEREAS ISRAEL TAYLER, of the townſhip of Northampton, county of Burlington and ſtate of New-Jerſey, did obtain from the ſubſcriber, a certain Bond or Obligation bearing date (about) the 25th March, 1785, for the ſum of Twenty Pounds, payable in one year. Theſe are to forewarn any perſon or perſons taking an aſſignment on ſaid Bond, as the ſame is fully paid to the ſaid Iſrael Tayler, and I am determined not to pay again, unleſs compelled by law.

¶ SILAS BROWN.

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*Philadelphia, April* 20, 1787.

WHEREAS the Wardens of the city, on the recommendation of a number of reſpectable gentlemen, were pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber a Corder of Wood, &c. at the Drawbridge, for the laſt year, and he having acted in that capacity to the beſt of his abilities, for the intereſt of the city and country, thinks it his duty, in order that he may anſwer his recommendation, to requeſt all perſons who have lawful demands againſt him to appear, in one month after date, at the Houſe of PETER EVANS, near the Drawbridge, to receive payment. He alſo requeſts all Flatmen, who are in arrears to him, will within that time make payment, to enable him to diſcharge his rent.

¶ ROBERT LUMSDEN, Corder.

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## FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WENT a drift on Thurſday night, the 17th of April, a Sloop's BOAT, with a turpentine bottom, about, two years old, with two oars and a new painter. Whoever takes up ſaid boat and brings her to the Corder at Market ſtreet wharff, ſhall have the above reward. † ARCHIBALD CARR.

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STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road leading to New-York, on the farm of Mr. Jonathan Smyth, a grey Mare, branded on the near buttock HF blind of the off eye, about 14 hands high. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and for the mare only TWENTY SHILLINGS and all reaſonable charges.

‡ JAMES VALLANS.

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## To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

A NUMBER of valuable PLANTATIONS ſituate in Oley townſhip and diſtrict, in Berks county in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania. One of them, called the Forge Tract, in Oley townſhip, containing about 197 acres of land, on which there are about 30 acres of cleared meadow, and more may be made, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a number of out-houſes, merchant-mill, fine orchard, garden and other conveniencies. The remainder of the plantations are ſo connected with each other, as to render a particular deſcription tedious. The terms may be known by enquiring of the ſubſcriber, in Oley.

† JOHN LESHER.

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A few good new and ſecond hand

## WATCHES

TO BE SOLD BY

## *THOMAS HOWARD,*

In Second-ſtreet, ſeven doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

WHERE he continues to carry on the Clock and Watch making buſineſs, in its various branches, and will uſe his beſt endeavours to make his work give ſatisfaction to thoſe who employ him. Any perſon who has had the misfortune to break the horizontal wheel or cylinder of their watch, by applying to him, may depend on having it repaired as well as if ſent to London. Shallop men, ſtage-men and others, who bring watches from the lower counties or elſewhere, to be repaired, by giving him their cuſtom, may have their own done gratis.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. ¶

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## FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

*Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,*

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let; a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

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## *JOSEPH STANSBURY,*

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

### China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conconſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

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*Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,*

FOR SALE BY

## Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILLSTONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

### *Warranted Boulting Cloths.*

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

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*Three Thouſand Pieces of*

## PAPER HANGINGS,

Now OPENED for SALE, at

## W. POYNTELL's

STATIONARY and JEWELLERY STORE,

*In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet the corner of Black-horſe alley.*

IN variety, fancy patterns, richneſs and durability of colour, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe ſtates, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with ANY other cannot fail to make them the object of choice. March 9, 1787.

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*Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado* SUGAR,

MOLASSES *and* RUM,

*MANUFACTURED by*

## MILES & MORGAN,

And to be SOLD at their STORE, in Second ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets Philadelphia Where Merchants and Shop-keepers may be furniſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Feb. 19 1787.

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*Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,*

Manufactured and ſold by

## JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

*MUSTARD SEED.*

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN M'CALLISTER, late of Queen's Town, Maryland, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, in Queen's town. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to preſent them without delay to ANDREW TYBOUT, in Philadelphia, or to

§ ROGER M'CALLISTER, Adminiſtrator.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.